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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore, for the year 1924-25, submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, with his letter No. C. P. R. 49 of 25-26, dated the 16th November 1925.

ORDER No. E. 5078-128—EDN. 163-25-3, DATED 17TH MARCH 1926.

Recorded.

2. *Direction and Inspection.*—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., continued in charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Education till the 5th January 1925, when he proceeded on leave and was succeeded by Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., as acting Inspector-General of Education, who was later on confirmed in the appointment. Mr. Balasundaram Iyer toured for 35 days and visited 141 institutions. During the five months and a half that he was in charge, Mr. Matthan, toured for 44 days and inspected 109 institutions. Both the officers attended meetings and conferences and Mr. Matthan also inspected 15 subordinate offices. While recognising the limitations on the time available to the Inspector-General for touring, in view of the large number of meetings and conferences which he has to attend either as Chairman or as Member, Government consider that the time to be devoted by him for inspection could be increased in the interests of efficient supervision of the departmental administration, especially as an Assistant Inspector-General of Education of sufficiently high status has been sanctioned, in addition to the Personal Assistant of the grade of a District Inspector, to relieve him of much of the administrative routine and help him in the formulation of schemes of development.

The reorganisation of the higher Inspectorate, according to which the old Circle Inspectors with territorial jurisdiction were replaced by three Provincial Officers, each responsible for the supervision and development of a grade or subject of education, was given effect to during the year. The Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools toured for 115 days and inspected all the schools under his charge, twice during the year and all the hostels and minor aided institutions once, besides inspecting some of the schools directly under the Inspector-General which he was specially required to do. The Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools was on tour for 129 days and inspected 339 schools and 26 subordinate educational offices. The number of days he was on tour fell short of the minimum prescribed by 51 days. The Inspector of Science

Education toured for 111 days, exclusive of the period spent by him on deputation in the Madras Presidency and inspected the work of the Science Sections in the High Schools both Government and Aided, and of Science teaching in the three Kannada High Schools attached to the Training College and District Normal Schools of Tumkur and Shimoga, besides visiting other District Normal Schools to examine the system of instruction given in these schools in Nature Study. He visited also 20 selected Middle Schools with a view to report on the measures necessary for starting instruction in Elementary Science in the Middle Schools. The Inspector-General has reported that the object of the reorganisation of the Higher Inspectorate could not be fully achieved, as some of the schools are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Inspectors who consequently could not deal as a whole with the problems of the grades and aspects of education for which they are severally held responsible. Government have defined the functions of these Inspectors on a careful examination of all the issues involved and consider that it is an advantage to have the problems of Girls' Education investigated independently by Women Inspectresses. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools should therefore continue to report direct to the Inspector-General of Education, who will co-ordinate the problems and issues of Girls' Education with the somewhat different ones presented by the education of boys, in formulating the general policy and scheme of educational organisation and development.

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools toured for 131 days and inspected all the 62 schools in her direct charge and visited 246 other schools. The period of her touring fell short of the prescribed minimum by 69 days and this cannot be considered satisfactory, though there has been an improvement in her inspection work as compared with that of the previous year, when only 24 out of 32 schools in her direct charge and 172 other schools, were inspected or visited. The Deputy Inspectress toured for 151 days and inspected 81 out of 107 schools in her direct charge, besides visiting 92 other schools in charge of the Assistant Inspectresses. Of the 26 schools left uninspected, 8 schools are reported to have been either not working or closed temporarily, but why the remaining schools were not inspected has not been explained. It should be a standing instruction to all officers in the Inspectorate that no school in their direct charge which is working should be left uninspected during the year.

The period of touring of the District Inspectors except that of Tumkur fell short of the prescribed minimum. The itineration of the District Inspectors of Mysore, Chitaldrug and Mysore (Urdu) was quite inadequate, the number of days spent by them on tour being 157, 142 and 140, respectively. Among Assistant Inspectresses, the number of days toured out by Miss Yusuf Ali was only 89 out of 285 days she was in charge of both the Bangalore and Mysore Circles (Urdu), which cannot be considered satisfactory. Some of the Girls' Schools were left uninspected during the year. This is a matter for great concern, as in the present condition of many of the Girls' Schools, regular inspection is necessary to keep them going satisfactorily.

The itineration of the Assistant Inspectors of Kankanhalli, Nelamangala, Bowringpet, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Kolar, Gubbi, Maddagiri, Malvalli, Hassan, Narasimharajapura, Shikarpur, Tirthahalli, Davangere, Kolar (Urdu) and Shimoga (Urdu) Ranges was satisfactory, while that of the Assistant Inspectors in charge of Channapatna, Dodballapur, Tumkur, Chamrajnagar, Hunsur, Krishnarajpete, Mandya, Chikmagalur, Channagiri, Sagar, Challakere, Chitaldrug, Bangalore (Urdu) and Mysore (Urdu) Ranges was much below the prescribed minimum. The number of schools inspected by Mr. B. Venkatasubba Sastry, Assistant Inspector of Chamrajnagar Range and by Mr. B. Krishna Rao, Assistant Inspector of Hiriyur Range was only 50 and 79, respectively for 113 and 180 days of touring, which is quite unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General has reported that almost all Inspecting Officers have represented that the minimum number of days prescribed for touring, *viz.*, 200 is too high, and that it requires reduction in view of the large amount of administrative work that falls on these officers and the fact that no inspection is possible during certain seasons of the year. His proposals in this matter as well as that of improving the personnel of the subordinate inspecting agency are awaited.

Besides inspection of the departmental officers, 985 schools were visited by Members of Council and Officers of the Government belonging to other departments. A large number of benefactions received from the public for educationol purposes is a clear evidence of the keen interest displayed by the people in educational development.

3. *General Statistics.*—The number of institutions both public and private decreased from 9,084 to 8,002, but the number of pupils under instruction rose from 3,03,092 to 3,06,195. The decrease in the number of schools is reported to be due to the permanent closing of a large number of Village Aided Schools and Adult Night Schools which were kept temporarily closed for the last two years in the hope of being revived as qualified teachers became available. This is not a matter for surprise as the existence of these schools is dependent on the uncertain and precarious contributions of the villagers to supplement the Government grant. The Inspector-General reports that even the increase of grant by Rs. 2 per mensem sanctioned by the Government, has not helped to revive these schools. Government however, observe that such schools temporarily closed should not have been taken into account for purposes of statistics in the reports of previous years, as such an arrangement vitiates the value of statistics as not representing the actual state of affairs, besides exaggerating the extent of the decrease in the year in which they are taken into account. It is however gratifying to note that in spite of the decrease in the number of schools, there has been an increase in the number of pupils under instruction, though the increase is very much more than the figures indicate, as the attendance of the schools closed temporarily which had been taken into account in previous years has been left out in the present report. The percentage of boys and girls at school to their total population of school-going age was 55·21 and 13·89 as against 55·03 and 13·14 in the previous year and that of both boys and girls to the total population of the school-going age was 34·83 as against 34·48 in 1923-24. There was one institution for every 3·68 square miles of area and 732 of the population and one out of every 2·87 of the school-going age population was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was about the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 1 in 19.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education (exclusive of University Education) both direct and indirect, rose from Rs. 44,98,598 to Rs. 47,57,967 or Rs. 2,59,369 more than that of the previous year. Of this, Rs. 35,06,752 or 73·69% was met from State Funds, Rs. 6,46,485 or 13·59% from Local Funds, Rs. 45,399 or ·96% from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,31,941 or 6·98% from fees and Rs. 2,27,390 or 4·78% from other sources. Of the total amount of expenditure on education, Rs. 27,54,448 was spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 7,71,592 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,14,665 on Municipal schools, Rs. 3,37,544 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 7,79,718 for other purposes. The average cost of education per head of population rose from Re. 0-12-3 to Re. 0-12-11 and of this, Re. 0-9-7 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-9-3 in the previous year.

In addition to the five District Boards which are levying the Education Cess, the Mysore District Board has consented to levy a similar cess from the current year. The entire annual income from the cess in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts has been utilised for recurring expenditure, leaving a small percentage to cover unforeseen expenditure and fluctuations in collections. Proposals for the utilisation of the balance available out of the recurring annual income in Shimoga and Hassan Districts are said to be under consideration. Out of cess collections including the accumulated balances available, *viz.*, Rs. 8,40,119, a sum of Rs. 3,40,480 was spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,99,639 available for further expenditure, mostly of a non-recurring nature, such as on building and equipment. Only two more districts, *viz.*, Kolar and Kadur are holding aloof and the provision of additional educational facilities in these districts has been very much retarded for want of funds. It is hoped that these districts will fall ere long into the line and render uniform development of education possible throughout the State.

In view of the steady growth of expenditure in the Department, Government considered it necessary to develop a system of internal administrative audit and maintenance of accounts so as to keep the Head of the Department constantly informed of the financial results of working of the Department and enable him to use the available resources to the best advantage. A Financial Branch under an Officer of the Accounts Department has been organised as a part of the office of the Inspector-General of Education and entrusted with the work of accounts, audit and finances of the Department.

5. *Collegiate and High School Education.*—There were 9 Collegiate High Schools as in the previous year, of which 5 were Government and 4 Aided. Of 1,346 students (including private candidates) sent up for the University Entrance Examination, 489 passed giving a percentage of 36 as against 32·18 in the previous

year. Taking only the number of regular students sent up for the examination, 341 passed out of 915, giving a percentage of 37·15. The percentage of passes (taking only regular students) in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was very good, being 61, while those of the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, were poor, being 29,32 and 32·5, respectively. A special morning class was opened in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, for the benefit of failed University Entrance students, who could not secure admission to the regular classes. The number of High Schools for boys on 30th June 1925 was 22 with a total attendance of 6,935 (including the pupils in the Entrance Classes) as against 21 schools with 7,012 pupils in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools was due to the opening of a new High School at Nanjangud. Another High School has also been opened at Tirthahalli with effect from July 1925, to serve the needs of the Malnad parts. The decrease in the strength of the schools is reported to be due to the comparatively low percentage of passes in the Lower Secondary Examination of 1925. Four hundred and sixty-two students were subsequently admitted to the IV Form under the discretionary provisions of the Lower Secondary Examination rules and if these are taken into account, the number of pupils in the High School classes would be 7,397 as against 7,012 in the previous year. Thirteen additional sections were opened in some of the High Schools with a view to provide for the increasing number of students seeking admission. To meet further demands for seats during the current year, two additional sections have been opened in the High Schools at Bangalore, besides three sections of the special morning classes for the benefit of the failed S. S. L. C. candidates. The Inspector-General reports that the programme of development of High Schools for boys laid down in Government Order No. E. 5350-3—Edn. 218-22-15, dated 8th March 1923, has been worked out and that there is demand for more High Schools in other places. He is requested to submit a fresh programme for opening High Schools in places where they are required in the order of urgency, to be worked out as funds become available. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight students sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination, of whom 1,054 were declared eligible for College Course and Public Service, giving a percentage of 43 as against 46 in the previous year. The results of the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, the Government High School, Hassan, and the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, were particularly good, the percentage of passes being 87, 65 and 75, respectively, while those of the High Schools at Davangere, Malleswaram, Chikmagalur, London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and the Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore, were poor, the percentage of passes being 36, 36, 35, 34 and 33, respectively.

6. *Middle Schools.*—The number of Middle Schools for boys rose from 192 to 205 and their strength from 20,697 to 21,137. The number of Incomplete Middle Schools was 321 with a strength of 6,956 as against 313 with a strength of 6,912 in the previous year. The Inspector-General states that these Incomplete Middle Schools which represent a compromise between the policy laid down in the orders on Education Memorandum that the Middle Schools should be uniformly of a bilingual type and the demand of the people to continue the purely Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, are not, for various reasons, working satisfactorily, and that the whole question is under consideration of the Department. The number of pupils who sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination was 4,609 and the number successful was 1,989, giving a percentage of 43·1 as against 49·4 in the previous year and 54·2 in 1922-23. Three thousand six hundred and eighty-eight candidates sat for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 1,458 passed, giving a percentage of 39·6 as against 37·2 in the previous year and 48·3 in 1922-23. The percentage of passes is decreasing year by year and a Committee is reported to have been appointed to examine the question. The report of the Committee is awaited. Thirty Adi-Karnataka students passed the English and twenty-five the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.

7. *Primary Schools.*—For reasons given in the earlier part of the Review, the number of Primary Schools for boys decreased from 6,554 to 5,448, but the strength increased from 2,09,218 to 2,11,902 including 20,184 girls. Of the total number of schools, 3,100 were Government institutions as against 2,742 in the previous year and 2,412 in 1922-23. Out of the total attendance of 2,11,902, no less than 1,30,113 or more than 61·5 per cent were reading in the First Year or Infant Class and a large

proportion of these pupils are reported to remain two or three years in the same class. This state of affairs is not peculiar to Mysore, as the following extract from the Eighth Quinquennial Review of Progress of Education in India (1917-1922) will show.

"The figures show that out of the total attendance at schools and colleges in India, of 7,594,000, no less than 4,898,000 are reading in Infant and First Classes. The foundation appears excessive for the superstructure, but they are laid in part on a shifting sand of casual attendance, in part on a stagnant morass of neglected, ignorance." Owing to the casual attendance and the large number of pupils in each school, stagnation is to some extent inevitable under the ordinary conditions of a Single-teacher Primary School. However, the retardation of pupils in the lower classes is a problem which cuts at the root of educational progress and deserves the serious attention of the Department.

Compulsory education was in force, though not working satisfactorily, in 240 centres as in the previous year and the total number of children of compulsory age attending schools in these centres was 43,530 as against 32,938 in the previous year showing an increase of 32 per cent.

8. *Training Institutions.*—In the eight training schools for men and three for women, there were in all 403 pupils under instruction, as against 601 in the previous year. The reduction in the number of pupils under training is due to the extension of the Lower Secondary Course from one to two years and the consequent reduction in the number of teachers for the first year class. In the Collegiate (Preliminary), Secondary, Upper Secondary, and Lower Secondary Grade Final Examinations, the number of passes was 10, 3, 7 and 63, respectively. Of these, 11 were girls who passed the Lower Secondary Training Final Examination. The results in the Shimoga and Kolar District Normal Schools in the Lower Secondary Preliminary Examination were bad, being only 24 and 21 per cent, respectively. It is observed that these District Normal Schools also fared badly in the previous year. The Graduate Training Class in the Training College, Mysore, has been abolished from the current year as the B. T. Course has been started in the University.

9. *Special Schools.*—The Industrial Schools are under the department of Industries and Commerce exept a few schools for girls. There were in all 18 Industrial Schools including one for girls with a total strength of 1,195. The School of Engineering continued to be popular. The number of pupils under instruction being 221 as against 214 in the previous year. The number of candidates who appeared for the Final Examination in Electrical Engineering (Higher and Lower) was 36, of whom 29 passed. The number appeared in the Mechanical Engineer was 21, of whom 18 passed. In Civil Engineering Examination, 3 out of 4 passed. The number of schools imparting instruction in commercial subjects was 4, of which, 2 were Government, one was aided and one was unaided. As, under the revised S. S. L. C. Scheme, Commercial subjects have been included in the optional group, provision for teaching these subjects has been made in some of the High Schools. The Central Institute for the Deaf and the Blind, Mysore, maintained its popularity with 70 pupils on the rolls as against 62 in the previous year. Of the total strength, 43 were in the Blind Section and 27 in the Deaf Section, of whom 4 were girls.

There were three Sanskrit Colleges, of which, 2 were Government and 1 was aided with a total strength of 271 pupils. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, has been thrown open for the admission of all pupils irrespective of caste or creed and the Inspector-General reports that this concession has so far been availed of by only the Lingayet Community. The courses of studies in this institution have also been revised and the opening of a Primary School in the Bangalore City has been sanctioned recently to serve as a feeder to the school department of this College as well as to Middle Schools. The number of other Sanskrit Schools was 48 with a strength of 1,647 as against 47 and 1,536 in the previous year. The report of the Committee appointed to examine the question of Sanskrit education in the State is stated to be under consideration.

10. *Women's Education.*—There were 5 English High Schools for girls with a total strength of 203, 1 Kannada High School with 26 pupils; 22 Middle Schools with 1,274 pupils, 53 Incomplete Middle Schools with 902 pupils, 700 Primary Schools with 35,901 pupils, 3 Training Schools with 60 pupils and 1 Industrial School with 14 pupils. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of the school-going age was 13·89 as against 13·14 in the previous year. In the University Entrance Examination, 8 passed out of 13 examined, in the S. S. L. C., 31 out of 58, in the English Lower Secondary, 102 out of 178 and in the Vernacular

Lower Secondary 265 out of 750. The results of the Training Examination of the Upper Secondary Grade (preliminary) were 4 passed out of 4, in the Lower Secondary Grade (preliminary) 26 out of 70 and in the final 11 out of 14. One of the students of the Vani Vilas Institute, stood first in the State in the University Entrance Examination which is very creditable. The total expenditure on the Education for girls was Rs. 5,88,011 as against Rs. 5,37,190 in the previous year and of this, a sum of Rs. 3,85,140 was met from the State Funds, Rs. 1,25,724 from Local Funds, Rs. 14,147 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 8,004 from fees and Rs. 54,996 from other sources. The average annual expenditure per pupil was Rs. 347 in English High Schools, Rs. 79 in Middle Schools, Rs. 495 in Technical Schools and Rs. 15 in Primary Schools, the corresponding figures for boys being Rs. 74, Rs. 33 (Kannada Middle Schools) Rs. 99 and Rs. 8, respectively.

11. *Education of Special Communities.*—The Advisory Committee for Mahomedan Education met twice during the year and is reported to have discussed several important questions relating to the education of Mahomedans and their views are stated to have been of great help to the Department in the disposal of these questions. The total number of Hindustani Schools for boys and girls decreased from 1,033 to 932 with a strength of 3,6401 as against 33,736 in the previous year. Of the total number, one was a Vernacular High School, 20 were Middle Schools, 70 were Incomplete Middle Schools, 840 were Primary Schools and one was a Training School. The cause for the decrease in the number of schools is the same as in the case of general Primary Schools. There were also 4,063 Mahomedan pupils reading in general schools which gives a total of 40,391 pupils under instruction as against 41,580 pupils in the previous year. The results of the public examinations in the case of boys were 13 passes in the University Entrance Examination, 58 passes in the S. S. L. C. Examination, 117 passes out of 256 candidates in the English Lower Secondary Examination, 202 out of 464 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination and 32 out of 60 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination, while the number of passes among girls was one in the S. S. L. C. Examination, four out of 21 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination, six out of 11 in the English Lower Secondary Examination and 133 out of 274 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination.

12. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—The number of schools for Depressed Classes rose from 592 to 609 with a strength of 15,719 as against 13,661 in the previous year. Of the total number of schools, 429 were Government, 179 were Aided and one was a Special Institution. Of the Government Institutions, three were Middle Schools and 426 Primary Schools. There were 23 institutions giving practical instruction in Weaving, Leather work, Smithy, Mat-making and Basket-making. The Adi-Karnataka Boarding Institution at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur continued to work satisfactorily. The demand for admission to these institutions is increasing year by year and proposals for increasing the limit of admission to the Chikmagalur Boarding School from 24 to 40 are under consideration. In view of the large number of applications from students of High School Classes for admission into the Boarding Home, Bangalore, the provision for such admission has been increased to 80. The results of the Central Adi-Karnataka Institute at Mysore were very good, 19 boys passing out of 27 in English Lower Secondary Examination and 12 out of 15 in the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, two being placed in the first class. It is gratifying to note that the public sentiment against the admission of Adi-Karnataka and Adi-Dravida pupils into the general schools is weakening and that there were 4,017 such pupils in general schools as against 3,294 in the previous year.

13. *Scholarships.*—The total amount spent during the year on scholarships from State Funds was 1,69,412. The allotments for various scholarships were fully utilised without allowing any appreciable lapses to occur. In deference to the representations made in the Representative Assembly for an increased allotment for Backward Class Scholarships, an additional sum of Rs. 8,000 has been sanctioned by Government for the purpose and this amount will be utilised for the award of additional scholarships during the current year.

14. *Educational Buildings and Equipment.*—With a view to clearly define the agency for carrying out the work of construction, improvement and repair of school-buildings, the responsibility of the Education and Public Works Departments was

fixed on the basis of the capital value of the buildings. Maintenance of all educational buildings of which the capital value is Rs. 33,333 and below and all repairs, improvements and original works in respect of such buildings have to be undertaken by the Education Department, provided the estimated cost does not exceed Rs. 5,000. All other works exceeding the limits have to be attended to by the Public Works Department.

A sum of Rs. 2,00,621 was spent during the year on educational buildings of all kinds as against Rs. 1,88,914 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 69,338 was spent by the Public Works Department and Rs. 1,31,283 by the Education Department. A sum of Rs. 39,908 was spent on High Schools, Rs. 24,413 on Middle Schools, Rs. 59,974 on Primary Schools, Rs. 16,342 on Kannada Girls' Schools, Rs. 15,669 on Hindustani Schools, Rs. 9,337 on Grant-in-aid for school buildings and Rs. 24,763 on repairs of school buildings. The full amount provided in the Education budget for buildings could not be utilised, as some of the District Boards did not convey their approval to the programme. The total amount actually spent on articles of equipment was Rs. 1,08,109, though orders were placed to the extent of Rs. 1,44,790. A sum of Rs. 2,936 was also paid as grants to aided institutions towards the purchase of furniture and equipment. The Inspector-General has submitted a list of essential articles of equipment necessary for the various kinds of schools costing about six lakhs of rupees and has suggested that the supply of these articles may be spread over a period of five years. The proposal is under the consideration of Government.

The accommodation in many of the schools is in urgent need of improvement and the construction of a large number of school buildings should be undertaken in the next few years. To facilitate these objects, a revision of the type designs for Primary and Middle School buildings is under consideration.

15. *Hostels.*—The number of hostels increased from 51 to 55, but their strength decreased from 2,298 to 1,860. The cause of decline in the number of boarders is not explained. Of the total number of hostels, 19 were Government, 31 aided and 5 unaided. Ten of the hostels were attached to Middle Schools. In view of the large commitments for building grants in the past and the number of fresh applications pending disposal, a sum of Rs. 48,000 has been provided in the budget for 1925-26 for making grants for buildings. To ensure the proper working of these hostels and to see that the maintenance grant sanctioned is utilised to the best advantage, Government have recently laid down that, as far as possible, every hostel should have a Resident Warden who should preferably be a teacher in one of the local schools and of a status that will command the respect and confidence of the boarders.

16. *Other Activities.*—The scout movement continued to be popular and the number of scout troops increased from 133 to 162 and the strength from 3,048 to about 3,500. The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Headquarter Council was held under the presidency of Sir K. G. Gupta, K. C. S. I., and a combined rally of the City and Civil and Military Station Scouts was also held under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton, C. S. I., C. I. E., former British Resident in Mysore. The team which competed for the All-India Ambulance Trophy at Calcutta won distinction standing second in the list.

17. The Government are glad to note that the working of the Department under Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer and Mr. K. Matthan during the year under review was satisfactory and that the Department exhibited zeal in carrying out the reforms introduced during the year, though it must be observed that the work of inspection of the Inspectorial Staff still leaves much room for improvement. The working of the revised S. S. L. C. Scheme, the introduction of Vocational Instruction in High and Middle Schools as far as funds permit and the improvement in the work of the subordinate Inspectorate should receive continued attention of the Department.

The immediate problems before the Department relate to the consolidation as well as expansion of the scheme of Compulsory Primary Education, the improvement of the training courses for Primary and Middle School Teachers, the training of teachers with a view to the effective introduction of the teaching of Elementary Science in Middle Schools, and the formulation of a tentative scheme of medical inspection in all classes of schools in the State.

B. NAGAPPA,
Chief Secretary to Government.
(in charge).